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The slave trade is now *called* piracy. It always *was* piracy. Privateering will have to be classed in the same category, where it truly belongs. Now, let slave-holding be synonymous with man-stealing, as the Scriptures say it is, and war as wholesale human butchery, and then we may hope to see the earth renovated from such direful curses as have swept over it for ages like a besom of destruction.

S. S. G.

PEACE ADDRESS.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CITIZENS OF MANCHESTER, (ENG.,) TO THE PEOPLE
OF AMERICA.

To the friends of peace in England is due the credit of originating and occasionally carrying into successful practice, the plan of friendly addresses between the people of different countries to avert the danger of a threatened war. The idea was started first in 1844, during the very alarming dispute about the Oregon territory, and has since been adopted not only between ourselves, but between England and France. It is a measure to which none but the veriest blood-hounds of war can object; and we believe it has in every instance been met with a large share of popular and public approval, and been attended by none but auspicious results. Such interchanges between the people of two countries, such popular protests in advance against an appeal to the sword, such a fraternal clasping of hands across the ocean between nations interlinked by almost every conceivable bond of duty and interest, can seldom, if ever, fail, however little acknowledged their effect at the time, to hold nations back from actual bloodshed. The practice, in every view we can take of it, is worthy of commendation; and even where it seems to have no effect on a pending controversy, it nevertheless must, under such governments as those of England and America, be a very significant, if not decisive, intimation of popular aversion to any other than a peaceful issue of the difficulty, and serve, among a multitude of concurring agencies now at work, to get nations out of their immemorial habit of *fighting* about their disputes.

We in America are not fully aware how serious was the late apprehension in England of war between the two countries. It was this that called forth from such places as Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow appeals like the following. Rev. W. STOKES, Secretary of the Peace Conference Committee in Manchester, under whose auspices it was got up, informed our Secretary, that of the 31,641 signatures, no less than 10,000 were obtained in less than two days; and at the public meeting, June 17th, when it was determined what disposition should be made of the address, the chairman, GEORGE WILSON, Esq., so well known years ago as chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League, stated that in all the business parts of the city only two names were refused.

At this meeting it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Address, having received 31,641 signatures of the inhabitants of Manchester, expressive of their sentiments of friendship and good-will towards the people of America, be entrusted to the care of Rev. Dr. Beckwith, of Boston, who has long been known as an active friend of International Arbitration; and that he be respectfully requested to adopt such means of giving it due publicity and effect throughout the United States, as shall appear to him expedient.

The same meeting suggested the expediency of "a large public meeting in New York, at which the Address should be formally received;" and, in compliance with this suggestion, measures were taken for bringing it before that chief emporium of America, and for spreading it thence throughout the land. It was meanwhile exhibited in the Merchants Exchange, Boston, for public inspection; and, on being laid before the city government, July 14, a vote was unanimously passed instructing the Mayor to send a suitable response to the citizens of Manchester. In Philadelphia, also, similar action, though less formal and official, was taken early in July; and copies of the Address were, on its receipt by Dr. Beckwith, sent to all the leading newspapers in the land.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,

We venture to address you under a deep feeling of solemnity, occasioned by the perilous condition into which the relations of our two great countries have been thrown by the mistakes or the misconceptions of our respective Governments.

Whatever may be the errors of either or both of these Governments, we cannot forget that we have to do with a people who, for domestic enlightenment, commercial enterprise, and political importance, take rank among the first nations upon earth; and who, by rapid expansion, increase of population, and Christian philanthropy, promise at no distant period to attain the highest degree of influence among the governments of the civilized world.

A brotherhood of race, and a community of interests, have sprung up between our two nations, more intimate, more continuous, and more comprehensive than the world has ever seen before. Never in recognized history were two great communities so closely allied by blood, or so intimately blended by their common interests; and never before was it given to the world to witness a union where so much was involved of the wealth, the prosperity, and the happiness of distinct States, each having its separate government, and being under the control of its own independent laws.

We are, therefore, all the more alive—and allow us to add, tremblingly alive—to whatever may affect this union, and interrupt the harmony that has so long existed between us to our reciprocal advantage, and we believe to the benefit of the whole world. Providence has made us mutually dependent—so much so, indeed, that whatever would seriously injure the one, would, to an equal extent, seriously injure the other. As the direct consequence of this providential arrangement, we are equally interested with yourselves in the material that is grown in your fields, the shipping that conveys the cargoes to every market of the universe, and in the endless train of relationships that the most princely commerce of the world has interwoven between us for its own auxiliary support. In a word, we are of one blood, of one family, and of one religion; our sons, by long-continued emigration, are spread over your soil, and

you have made them happy by every domestic endearment; a higher than human destiny has made our interests identical, and interwoven the prosperity of the one State with the prosperity of the other; we are, therefore, placed among the nations in a position to show what national friendships may accomplish, where rivalry is directed to a common good, and where success is equally shared between the rivals.

And shall war be permitted to sever us? Shall battle and bloodshed, conflagration and the sword, be allowed to divide those whom God and mutual interest have made one; and to convert into national enemies, brethren by blood, by race, and by religion? In the name of humanity and civilization, in the name of our common Maker, and of his Holy Faith which both nations profess to believe and practice, we say No! There is no sacrifice of time, of wealth, and of influence, that we would not be ready to make to prevent so dire a catastrophe among mankind—a catastrophe that we believe would more directly tend than any other possible event, to throw the world back into the barbarism of the feudal ages, and to furnish Despotism with a plausible pretext for banishing every form of constitutional government from the face of the earth.

We implore you therefore, brethren, in the name of all that is sacred and valuable among mankind, to employ such methods as your own judgments shall approve, of restraining your Government in any warlike tendency that it may have exhibited; assuring you that we on our part will exert ourselves to the utmost of our power to produce a similar effect upon the Government of the British Crown. We believe that much of the dispute that now imperils the Peace of the two Countries, has arisen in mistake, and not in design; and we further believe that a calm and quiet survey of the question, will even yet lead to a satisfactory solution of every difficulty, and to the removal of every cause of contention and complaint. This we are convinced may best be done by submitting the whole case to the Arbitration of some Power, friendly to both parties; and while such a course would avoid the havoc, the cost, and the disgrace of war, it would tend to make our union firmer than ever, and through our example, to exhibit the superiority of Constitutional Liberty, and of the Christian Faith, to the civilized world. We, therefore, brethren, implore you to exert your utmost influence with the Government of the United States in favor of this method of averting the calamities of war, assuring you, with all solemnity, that we will do the same, to the fullest extent of our power with the Government of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain; and sincerely praying that our mutual efforts may be attended with complete success,

We remain, yours in the bonds of an inseparable national friendship.

PROGRESS IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT BY THE PRESS AND BY STATESMEN.—We quote from several sources encouraging indications of progress in the work by gradually doing away the practice of War, especially as seen in the recommendation of the late Congress at Paris of arbitration in place of the sword.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.—Our readers, says the *London Empire*, will hardly wonder that we, who from the first have so strenuously advocated the doctrine of international arbitration as a substitute for war, should feel something like an emotion of triumph in finding the solemn official recognition of that principle amid the records of the great European Congress lately sitting